

Use of Manganese Ore in the Scrap Process  
With Low-Manganese Cast Iron

77425  
SOV/130-60-1-8/22

presence of manganese in the metal prior to deoxidation occasionally eliminates the need for ferromanganese additions and generally decreases its consumption by 38.6%; (2) slag enrichment by manganese oxide in quantities of 1 to 1.5% in the total charge effectively activizes desulfurization; (3) in the conversion of low-manganese cast iron it is advisable to add more manganese ore during finishing. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: "Sarkanays Metalurgs" Metallurgical Plant in Lepaya  
(Liyepayskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod "Sarkanays  
Metalurgs")

Card 3/3

KAMENSKIY, Yu.A.; TOMS, G.K.

Increasing the strength of the substructure vault of an open-hearth furnace. *Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.1*  
*tekh.inform. no.9:3-5 '63.* (MIRA 16:10)

KAMENSKIY, Yu.A.; PODOL'SKAYA, G.A.

Single-channel bulkhead of mazut-heated open-hearth furnaces.  
Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform.  
no.9:5-7 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KAMENSKIY, Yu.A.; TOMS, G.K.

Service of a braced and suspended basic roof over the lower part of an open-hearth furnace. Metallurg 9 no.1:24-26 Ja '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Nachal'nik martenovskogo tsekha Liyepayskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda "Sarkanays Metalurgs" (for Kamenskiy). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika martenovskogo tsekha Liyepayskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda "Sarkanays metalurgs" (for Toms).

PRESMAN, A.S.; KAMENSKIY, Yu.I.

Apparatus for experimental study of the excitability of a nerve-muscle preparation during irradiation by microwaves. Biofizika  
6 no. 2:231-233 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut kurortologii i fizioterapii, Moskva.  
(MICROWAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

PRESMAN, A.S.; KAMENSKIY, Yu.I.; LEVITINA, N.A. (Moskva)

Biological effect of microwaves. Usp. sov. biol. 51 no.1:84-103  
Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(MICROWAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 04736-67 ENP(k)/ENT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6027005

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/005/0073/0077

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, Yu. I.; Kamenskiy, Yu. M.; Sukhotin, B. N.; Yavoyskiy, V. I.

39

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

B

TITLE: Certain problems of the crystallization of ingots of electroslog-remelted metal,  
Report 1.

16

14

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1966, 73-77

TOPIC TAGS: metal crystallization, electroslog melting, metal melting, molten metal

ABSTRACT: Oriented crystallization is one of the chief advantages of the electroslog re-melting process, but it requires the observance of specified conditions. Thus, the optimal depth of the molten metal bath must be one-half of the diameter (side) of the crystallizer, for ingots weighing up to 1000 kg. The optimal form of the molten metal bath in the case of a cone-shaped crystallizer is assured by maintaining a constant linear rate of ingot build-up, which can be done by gradually reducing the electrode feed rate, on the basis of the equation:  $v_b = v_{r.b.} = v_e \frac{S_e}{S_{cr} - S_e}$  where  $v_b$  is the linear ingot build-up rate;  $v_{r.b.}$  is the rate of rise in the level of the slag bath (for a constant height of slag bath  $v_b = v_{r.b.}$ );  $v_e$  is the linear

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UDC: 669.087.532.78

L 04736-67

ACC NR: AP6027005

electrode feed rate;  $S_e$  is the cross sectional area of electrode ( $S_e = \text{const}$ ); and  $S_{cr}$  is the cross sectional area of the crystallizer (decreasing with height). The constancy of the optimal shape of the molten metal bath is also assured by a definite ratio between the solidification rate  $v_s$  and the build-up rate  $v_b$  (Fig. 1.), such that  $v_s$  somewhat exceeds  $v_b$ . Further, an

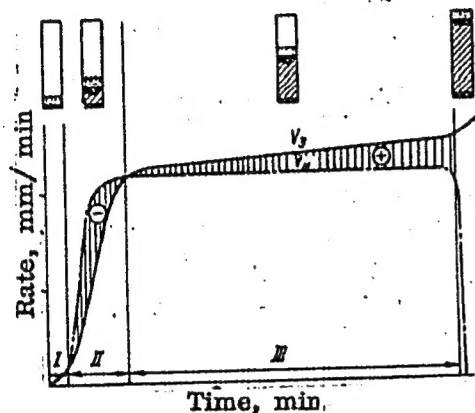


Fig. 1. Ratio between linear rates of build-up  $v_b$  and solidification  $v_s$  assuring constancy of optimal shape of the molten metal bath.

I-III -- melting stages;  $\Delta v = v_s - v_b$ :

I -  $\Delta v \approx 0$ ; II -  $\Delta v < 0$ ; III -  $\Delta v > 0$

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L 04736-67

ACC NR: AP6027005

investigation of the pattern of variation in the intensity of heat transfer from the slag bath and ingot to the crystallizer walls, performed with the aid of a technical thermometer, shows that the bath depth may be optimized by assuring the completion of the process of crystallization at a given level prior to any marked recession -- due to horizontal and vertical shrinkage -- of the ingot and the slag crust from the crystallizer walls and thus preserving contact with, and hence also the cooling effect of, the crystallizer walls and preventing distortions of ingot shape. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, SUBM DATE: 19Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card

3/3

L 31321-66 ENT(m)/EWP(v)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(v) JD/HM

ACC FIR AP5026298

SUB CODE: UR/0125/65/000/010/0069/0071

AUTHOR: Kamenok, Yu. M. (Engineer); Sukhotin, B. N. (Engineer); Yavoytsky, V. I.  
(Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: [Kamenskiy, Sukhotin] Moscow Serp i Molot Plant (Moskovskiy zavod "Serp i Molot"); [Yavoytsky] Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Use of single-phase transformers in electroslag melting installations

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1965, 69-71

TOPIC TAGS: electric transformer, electroslag melting, voltage regulation, slag /  
EOMN single phase transformer

ABSTRACT: The recently developed EOMN-2000/10 single-phase transformers used for the electroslag refining of metals are superior to the three-phase transformers previously employed for this purpose. They have a larger number of voltage stages which, moreover, can be switched under load. In this connection, the authors present the results of an experimental investigation which shows that during the melting the voltage in the slag bath tends to increase somewhat (8-10 v), which leads to a corresponding increase in power requirement and in the temperature of slag and metal, as well as a

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UDC.-621.791.9:621.314.2

L 31321-66

ACC NR: AP5026298

rise in melting rate, which results in an increase in the depth of the molten pool with all the adverse consequences that this entails. To compensate for the rise in voltage, and also for instantaneous fluctuations in power-system voltage, the transformer stages are periodically switched at the optimal time instant during the melting, so as to maintain a fairly constant power level. This is accomplished with the aid of an efficient current regulator. As a corollary, a basic requirement for an effective electroslag melting: stability of the electric regime, must be redefined. Now this stability does not mean a fixed level of such parameters as current intensity, voltage, or electrode feeding rate, throughout the melting process. What is necessary rather is a continuous, flexible control of the variation in these parameters during the melting process. The ingots thus produced are of a more uniform quality. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09, 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 9774-56 EVT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACC NR: AP5026298

SUB CODE: UR/0125/65/000/010/0059/0071

AUTHOR: Kamenskiy, Yu. M. (Engineer); Sukhotin, B. N. (Engineer); Yavovskiy, V. I. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: (Kamenskiy, Sukhotin) Moscow Serp i Molot Plant (Moskovskiy zavod "Serp i Molot"); (Yavovskiy) Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Use of single-phase transformers in electroslag melting installations

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 10, 1965, 69-71

TOPIC TAGS: electric transformer, electroslag melting, voltage regulation, slag / EWP single phase transformer

ABSTRACT: The recently developed EWP-2000/10 single-phase transformers used for the electroslag refining of metals are superior to the three-phase transformers previously employed for this purpose. They have a larger number of voltage stages which, moreover, can be switched under load. In this connection, the authors present the results of an experimental investigation which shows that during the melting the voltage in the slag bath tends to increase somewhat (8-10 v), which leads to a corresponding increase in power requirement and in the temperature of slag and metal, as well as a

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UDC. 621.791.5:621.314.2

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39797

Z/041/62/000/001/001/002  
E160/E135

24.4200

AUTHORS: Vadovič, Fridrick, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences,  
and Kamenský, Anton, Engineer

TITLE: A contribution towards photoelastometric separation  
of principal stresses

PERIODICAL: Strojnický časopis<sup>3</sup> no.1, 1962, 45-54

TEXT: Some methods of separation of principal stresses are based on Laplace's differential equation, where the independent variable is the sum of the principal stresses. Since its solution is complicated, and sometimes even impossible, approximate methods are employed and one of them is described in the present paper. With the help of Taylor's series the expression giving the approximate value of the second derivative in the Laplace equation is obtained. The area formed by the harmonic function of the sum of the principal stresses is then replaced by a rosette of fibres, the number and concentration of which are chosen to suit each particular problem. The heights at the extremities of these fibres, i.e. where they cut the circumference, represent the values of the sum of the principal stresses. The height of the

Card 1/3

A contribution towards photo- ...

Z/041/62/000/001/001/002  
E160/E135

fibre in the centre of the rosette represents the first approximation to the value of a harmonic function. The final value of the harmonic function, i.e. the value of the sum of the principal stresses, is obtained as a weighed average of values of the individual fibres. This method gives a very good approximation to the solution of the Laplace equation and it is claimed that in many cases the results are very accurate. A correction factor is also supplied for the cases which include concentrated loading. A worked out example, bending of the corner of a frame, is given and the results compare favourably with those obtained by means of an electrical analog. This method can also be used in the case of bodies of revolution, where the sum of the principal stresses in a cross-section is obtained by successive approximations. Usually, two or three such successive approximations are sufficient. A worked out example is also included for this case - a stepped circular bar subjected to tension. There are 9 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

VADOVIC, Fridrich, doc., inz., C.Sc.; KAMENSKY, Anton, inz.

New method for numerical solution of plane stress. Stroj cas 14  
nqj3:219-229 '63.

1. Katedra pruznosti a pevnosti, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka,  
Bratislava.

KAMENSKY, Edgar, inz.; TOUFAR, Jiri, inz.

Chemical cleaning of steam turbine condensers. Energetika Cz  
12 no.2:87-88 F '62.

1. Organizace pro racionalizaci energetických zavodu, n.p.,  
Brno.



KAMENSKY, I.

A few remarks on the measurement of parallel combinations of R, C and R, L couplings by means of standard measuring instruments. (Strojnoelektrotechnicky Casopis, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

BUTOMA, B.Ye.; YEGOROV, M.Ye.; DEREVIANKO, Yu.G.; KHABAKHPASHEV, A.A.;  
BAKAYEV, V.G.; ISHKOV, A.A.; KOLESNICHENKO, N.S.; KAMENTSEV, V.M.;  
GORSHKOV, S.G.; KASATONOV, M.A.; ISHCHEKOV, N.V.; AFANAS'YEV, S.A.;  
TITOV, G.A.; LARIONOV, M.F.

Boris Evgen'evich Klopotov; obituary. Sudostroenie 30  
no.11:81 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; NARDOV, V.V.;  
PETROV, T.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KAMENETSEV, I.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA,  
V.P.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.I.;  
BUSSHE, I.V.; VERMETSKO, I.A.; GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOYKO, Ye.A.;  
KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V.;  
MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFRONOVA, G.P.;  
SOBOLEVA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.;  
SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

O.N. Anshelov; obituary. Vest. IOU 12 no.18:152-154 '57.(MIRA 11:3)  
(Ansheles, Osip Markovich, 1885-1957)

KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Studying the interlocking of certain silicates and apatites.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.10:132-134 0 '58.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.  
Kafedra kristallografiy.  
(Silicates) (Apatite)

KAMENITSEV, I. Ya.

Statistical investigation of regular patterns of intergrowth of tremolite and apatite from Slyudyanka calcite veins [with summary in English]. Vest.LGU 13 no.18:27-33 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Slyudyanka--Calcite) (Crystals--Growth)

REMENTSEV, I. YE.

24(2) 801/2353

Abstracts from 5888. Institute of Crystallography

Book 1, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 2, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 3, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 4, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 5, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 6, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 7, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 8, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 9, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 10, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 11, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 12, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 13, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 14, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 15, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 16, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 17, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 18, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 19, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 20, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 21, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 22, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 23, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 24, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Book 25, 1977, Vol. 2 (Growth of Crystals, Vol. 2) Moscow, 1977. 298 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Library of Congress

25

Chin. Crystallogr. J. 1977, 2, 1-2.

AUTHORS: Afanas'yeva, N.A., Kamentsev, I.Ye., Frank-Kamenetskiy, V.A. <sup>SOV/70-4-3-15/32</sup>  
 TITLE: Oscillations in the Parameters of the Unit Cells of  
 Specimens of Quartz of Various Origins

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 382-385+ 1 plate  
 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The unit cell dimensions of 10 specimens of quartz from  
 different localities were measured to  $\pm 0.0002 \text{ \AA}$  with an  
 RKE focusing back-reflexion X-ray camera. The a-parameters  
 varied between 4.9121 and 4.9137  $\text{\AA}$  and the c-parameters  
 between 5.4031 and 5.4051  $\text{\AA}$ . Parameters were found from  
 2 lines,  $23\bar{5}4$  ( $\theta_{\text{CuK}\alpha_1} = 76.8^\circ$ ) and  $21\bar{3}6$  ( $\theta_{\text{CuK}\alpha_1} = 78.6^\circ$ ).

A colourless quartz crystal from Kozhim (N. Ural) was used  
 as a standard with dimensions at  $25.1^\circ$  of  
 $a = 4.91265 \pm 0.00007 \text{ \AA}$  and  $c = 5.40441 \pm 0.00005 \text{ \AA}$ .  
 The 622 line of germanium was used as a standard; the  
 Cu wavelength used was  $\lambda = 1.537396 \text{ kX}$  with a conversion

Card1/3

Oscillations in the Parameters of the Unit Cells of Specimens of Quartz of Various Origins

SOV/70-4-3-15/32

factor of 1.00202. Results for the 10 specimens vary with  $\Delta a = 0.0016$  and  $\Delta c = 0.0020 \text{ \AA}$  which can, to some extent, be correlated with the impurity content.  $2\text{Si}^{+4}$  may be replaced by  $2\text{Al}^{+3} + \text{R}^{+2}$  where  $\text{R} = \text{Ca}$ ,  $\text{Mg}$  or  $\text{Fe}$  in one series of points or  $\text{Si}^{+4}$  may be replaced by  $\text{Al}^{+3} + \text{R}^{+}$  where  $\text{R} = \text{Na}$  or  $\text{Li}$  in another series (of three) points. Acknowledgments are made to A.I. Zakharchenko, Ye.Ye. Kostyleva and A.F. Iyaven'sh. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 12 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 9 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov)

Card 2/3



MYAZ', N.I.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Twinning of quartz and pyrite. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 88 no.4:460-464 '59.  
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva.  
(Quartz) (Pyrites)

KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Intergrowing of apatite and feldspar from pegmatite veins in  
northern Karelia. Vest.LGU 15 no.12:15-22 '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

(Karelia--Apatite) (Karelia--Feldspar)

24,7800 (1043, 1145, 1153)

15.2110

30552

S/564/61/003/000/028/029  
D231/D304

AUTHOR: Frank-Kamenetskiy, V. A., and Kamentsev, I. Ye.  
TITLE: X-ray investigation of synthetic quartz  
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Roost  
kristallov, v. 3, 1961, 468-474

TEXT: The present state of the literature is discussed, and it is shown that there are considerable variations in the lattice constants of quartz crystals grown under different conditions. Similar variations are observed for samples of natural quartz of different origin. The authors, therefore, sought to establish the exact nature of the effect of introducing impurities into the lattice structure. The precision work was done in the ВНИИП (VNIIP) Laboratory in Moscow, some of the samples having been submitted to quantitative spectrographic analysis at the Institute of Glass in Moscow by Semenov's method. The X-ray investigation was carried out with the РКЭ (RKE) camera, by means of which five exposures could be made on a single plane cassette. Samples of quartz from

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30552

S/584/61/003/000/028/029  
D231/D394

X-ray investigation of...

the sub-polar Urals (the Kozhim deposits) were used as standards; the values at  $18^\circ$  of the lattice constants are:  $a = 4.90275 \pm 0.00007$  kX ,  $c = 5.39352 \pm 0.00005$  kX . Germanium was introduced into the quartz standard; it has a single intense line ( $\Theta_{022\alpha_1} = 76.5^\circ$ ) lying within the range of angles of interest to the authors. The values of the constants of the 4 nuclei of the various quartzes studied are given in two tables. The lattice constants "a" and "c," and also the volume of the elementary nucleus, were found to be somewhat higher in the case of synthetic quartz than those of natural quartz. Crystals grown from solutions containing significant amounts of aluminum show the maximum values for "a" and "c." Quartz of the rhombohedron growth pyramid type shows larger constants than quartz of the pinacoid growth pyramid type; i.e., it appears that impurities are taken into the rhombohedron-type nucleus in a different manner from that by the growth pyramid (0001). Quartz stained by impurities to a green or brown color shows appreciably higher values for "a" while "c" remains practically unchanged. On A. A.

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S/564/61/<sup>30552</sup>003/000/028/029  
D231/D304

X-ray investigation of...

Shternberg's suggestion, five specimens were studied which had cleavages in the primer and which had become curved during the growth process. These cleavages were observed in specimens which had larger quantities of aluminum, which is connected with the different values of the constants. If a certain difference is noted in the constants of the growing material, internal tension may give rise to cracking or curving of the crystal. Structural characteristics of synthetic quartz are compared with spectrographic analysis. The following conclusions are made: There is a definite relation between characteristics of the quartz lattice and the amount of impurities present. A very limited number of isomorphous transpositions take place within the synthetic quartz according to the plan:



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30552

S/564/61/003/000/028/029  
D231/D304

X-ray investigation of...

The rhombohedron growth pyramid takes up a greater amount of impurities than does the pinacoid. Some of the impurities are found in an extraneous phase not connected with the lattice. Structure changes indicate the nature of the growth and morphology (cracking, curving, staining) of quartz crystals. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 12 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: A. I. Cohen, G. Sumner, Amer. Mineralogist, 43, 1-2, 58-69, 1958; H. D. Keith, Amer. Mineralogist, 40, 5-6, 530, 1955; M. L. Keith, O. F. Tuttle, Amer. J. Sci., Bowen Volume, 203, 1952; H. D. Keith, Proc. Phys. Soc., 208, B 63, 1950. X

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KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Interesting scientific reports. Vest.LGU 16 no.18:122-124  
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Crystallography)

KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Effect of crystallization on the penetration of impurities into  
quartz lattices. Vest. LGU 17 no.18:109-112 '62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Quartz--Analysis) (Crystal lattices)



KAMENTSEV, I. Ye.

Intergrowth of quartz and aquamarine. Zap. Vses. min. otv. 92 no. 1: 93-94  
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Siberia—Quartz)

(Siberia—Beryl)

KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.; PRIYATKIN, A.A.

Change of the parameters of a unit cell in quartz depending on conditions governing its formation in various igneous rocks of the Greater Khingan. Rent.min.syr. no.3:44-54 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Effect of crystallization temperature on the quantity of  
impurities in quartz structure and the parameter change in  
the quartz elementary cell. Geokhimiia no.6:586-589 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Department of Crystallography, State University, Leningrad.

KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Interesting reports by crystallographers. Vest. LGU 18 no.18:  
174-175 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039413

S/0070/64/009/003/0448/0450

AUTHORS: Tsinober, L. I.; Kamentsev, I. Ye.

TITLE: The effect of growth rate on concentration of smoky color centers and on the parameters of the unit cell of synthetic quartz crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 448-450

TOPIC TAGS: color center, unit cell, synthetic quartz, cell parameter, crystal growth

ABSTRACT: The concentration of some impurities increases with increase in saturation and growth rate; the concentration of others declines. The authors call the first type of impurity nonstructural. It includes foreign particles, both macroscopic and microscopic (embracing colloidal particles), and gaseous and liquid inclusions. The second type, called structural impurity, may form by isomorphous growth in the crystal. Experimental data show that the parameter  $a$  increases with increase in growth rate, whereas  $c$  decreases. The value of the latter may be expressed by  $c = \frac{0.000024}{v} + 5.39324$ , where  $v$  is the rate of growth in mm/day. It

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039413

was found also that with decrease in rate of growth of the principal rhombohedral face in quartz the amount of Al as a structural impurity in the crystal lattice increases, and this leads to an increase in intensity of smoky coloration. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteza mineral'nogo syr'ya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Synthesis of Mineral Raw Materials); Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2

TREYVUS, Ye.B.; PETROV, T.G.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Formation of dislocations on the boundaries of pyramids of  
crystal growth. Kristallografiia 10 no.3:380-383 My-Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.

KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Effect of the heat of crystallization of aluminum admixture entry  
into natural quartz structure. Geokhimiya no.3:366-368 Mr '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra kristallografii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta.



KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.

Distribution of impurities in the structure of quartz.

Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 94 no.6:687-691 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra kristallografii Leningradskogo universiteta.

BOYEVA, Ye.M., kand. med. nauk; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., prof.; VALENTIN, S.M.,  
B.I., kand. med. nauk (Moskva)

State of vascular permeability and mechanisms of its disorder in  
acute cerebro cranial injury. Vop. neirokhir. 27 no.6:1-6 N-D '63.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii (zav. - prof. N.I. Gra-  
shchenkov) AMN SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Grashchen-  
kov).



TALYPOV, G.B.; KAMENTSEV, V.N.

Investigating the yeild point and some other effects in  
case of combined stress loading. Uch.zap.LGU no.280:  
113-131 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Strength of materials)

KAMENTSEV, V.N.; TALYPOV, G.B.

Investigating the limits of yielding and breakdown under  
combined loading. Issl.po uprug.i plast. no.1:95-106  
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Plasticity)  
(Strains and stresses)

KAMENTSEV, V.N.; TALYPOV, G.B.

Failure limit of low-carbon steel under simple and combined loads. Issl.po uprug.i plast. no.1:192-201 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Steel--Testing)

S/753/61/000/001/002/007

AUTHORS: Kamentsev, V.N., Talypov, G.B.

TITLE: Investigation of the yield and failure boundary under composite loads.

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Matematiko-mekhanicheskiy fakul'tet.  
Issledovaniya po uprugosti i plastichnosti. no.1. 1961, 95-106.

TEXT: This report on an experimental laboratory investigation of various modes of loading and their effect on the yield boundary and the failure boundary is primarily intended to clarify the influence of the Bauschinger effect on the above-stated boundaries. This study investigates the influence of the microstresses engendering the Bauschinger effect on these boundaries in the absence of internal macrostresses. The modes of loading employed in the experiment ensure a total identity of the pre-history of all specimens. Tubular-shaped specimens were made of 55-mm diam Steel-3 rod material which in the annealed state had  $\sigma_{so} = 2,300 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ,  $\sigma_{bo} = 4,170 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ,  $E = 2.08 \cdot 10^7 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ,  $\mu = 0.29$ . In-plane stresses were achieved by the simultaneous action of an axial force and internal pressure. The ends of the specimens were stoppered with threaded Cu plugs, one of which contained a pressure-conduit nipple for the internal-pressure input. The present investigation comprises an extension of previous experimental work reported in Uch. zap. LGU,

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Investigation of the yield and failure boundary ...

S/753/61/000/001/002/007

no. 280, 1959, and in Information Bulletin no. 1 on the subject "Scientific fundamentals of strength and plasticity," Moscow, Izd. AN SSSR, 1960, with the introduction of different loading conditions. First loading mode: The specimens were subjected to axial tension to  $1.2 \sigma_{so}$ , followed by unloading and reloading to fracture.

The results obtained show that the yield boundary conserves its shape, expands, and is displaced in the direction of the preliminary plastic deformation (PPD), and that the nominal failure boundary remains practically unchanged as compared with its initial shape. Second loading mode: A  $90^\circ$  change in the direction of the PPD was investigated. Each of the specimens was first exposed to an internal pressure to  $\sigma_i = 1.2 \sigma_{so}$ , was completely unloaded, and then was loaded up to failure.

Results obtained justify the conclusion that in this loading mode the yield boundary expands and retains its shape, and that its center is displaced in a direction which differs but little from the direction of the PPD. It is also concluded that identical PPD of Steel 3 in a longitudinal and transverse direction leads to an identical displacement and expansion of the yield boundary. The failure boundary was practically the same as the initial boundary. Third loading mode: All specimens were subjected to an axial tension to  $\sigma_{ij} > \sigma_{so}$ , unloading, an internal pressure up to  $\sigma_{ik} > \sigma_{so}$ , and unloading. Then each specimen was loaded to failure. Three stages were examined: (1) Both  $\sigma_{ij}$  and  $\sigma_{ik} = 1.2 \sigma_{so}$ , (2)  $\sigma_{ij} = 1.2 \sigma_{so}$ ,  
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Investigation of the yield and failure boundary ... S/753/61/000/001/002/007

$\sigma_{ik} = 1.1 \sigma_{so}$ . (3) both  $\sigma_{ij}$  and  $\sigma_{ik} = 1.4 \sigma_{so}$ . The results of the tests indicate that the nominal yield boundaries in these instances are also free of corner points, and that they retain their initial shape. It is found that for  $\sigma_{ik} = 1.2 \sigma_{so}$  the material "remembers" its prehistory, but that it "forgets" it with  $\sigma_{ik} > 1.4 \sigma_{so}$ . This is indicated by the directional shifts of the yield boundary. The direction and magnitude of the displacement of the yield boundary depend not only on the direction of the antecedent PPD, but also on their magnitude and the sequence in which they were experienced. The failure boundaries are little affected or altered, except that with  $\sigma_{ik} > 1.4 \sigma_{so}$ , and upon 84-hr aging at  $T = 70^\circ\text{C}$ , the nominal failure boundary does not conserve its initial shape and expands significantly in the directions of the stresses. It is concluded that an exposure of Steel 3 to PPD in a given direction with subsequent aging can produce a significant increase in its strength in the direction of its subsequent operational loading. It is also noted that the "forced aging" after PPD leads not only to an expansion of the nominal failure boundary in specified directions, but also to a rotation of the nominal failure boundary as a whole, as a result of which the nominal stresses in certain directions become smaller than the initial nominal stresses. This leads to formation of "ears" and "depressions" similar to those noted by R. Hill for deep drawing. The findings of R. Schmidt relative to the effect of longitudinal stretching and its hardening effect

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Investigation of the yield and failure boundary ... S/753/61/000/001/002/007

in a transverse direction are discussed in the light of the present findings. There are 3 figures, 6 tables, and 6 references (3 Russian-language Soviet and 3 Russian-language translations of Western original writings).

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teorii uprugosti matematiko-mekhanicheskogo fakul'teta Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A. A. Zhdanova (Department of the Theory of Elasticity, School of Mathematics and Mechanics, Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov).

Card 4/4

KAMENTSEV, V.N.; TALYPOV, G.B.

Effect of preliminary plastic deformation and natural aging  
limit of flow and failure of low-carbon steel. Issl.po  
uprug.i plant. no.1:186-191 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Steel-Testing)

KAMENTSEV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUDENKO, M.S., laureat Leninskoy premii;  
FAYNSHTEYN, I.S.; KHAZAN, I.A., laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii

Development of the construction of large and medium bridges.  
Avt. dor. 28 no.12:20-22 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

KAMENTSEV, V.P.; MOYZHES, L.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; STEPANOV, B.V.

Effectiveness of using full-span and built-up beams in bridges.  
Transp. stroi. 13 no.6:59-61 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii postroyki mostov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva (for  
Kamentsev). 2. Glavnyy inzh. mostostroitel'nogo rayona No.2  
Glavnogo upravleniya shosseynykh dorog pri Sovete Ministrov Belorusskoy  
SSR (for Stepanov).

(Bridges)

ARTAMONOV, Ye.A., inzh.; KAMENTSEV, V.P., inzh.

Bridge building in Yugoslavia. Transp. stroi. 13 no.6:69-72 Je  
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Lengiprotransmost (for Artamonov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issle-  
dovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Kamentsev).  
(Yugoslavia--Bridges, Concrete)

IMIL', A.I., inzh.; KAMENTSEV, V.P., inzh.; MOYZNES, L.B., inzh.

Casting prestressed bridge girders in molds. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet.  
no.1:12-14 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Girders)

KAMENTSEV, V.P., inzh.

Ways to lower the labor input and cost of building precast  
reinforced concrete bridges. Transp.stroi. 12 no.10:30-33 0  
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii postroyki mostov Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva  
Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva.

(Bridge construction)

(Precast concrete construction)



KAMENSKIY, N.

KAMENSKIY, N.

Practice of an industrial safety commission. Sov. profsoyuzy 2  
no.6:46-49 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya komiteta profsoyuza Gosudarst-  
vennogo podshipnikovogo zavoda (g.Kybyshev)  
(Industrial hygiene)

YASHCHENKO, G.; KAMENSKIY, N.

Establishment of the Benelux Economic Union [with English  
summary in insert]. Vnesh.torg. 28 no.10:20-26 ' 58.  
(MIRA 11:12)

(Benelux Economic Union)

KAPLINSKIY, Yu.N.; POLYANIN, D.V.; ZOTOV, G.M.; IVANOV, I.D.; SERGEYEV, Yu.A.; MENZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; KOSTYUKHIN, D.I.; DUDUKIN, A.N.; IVANOV, A.S.; PINOGENOV, V.P.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I.; SOLODKIN, R.G.; DUSHEN'KIN, V.N.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; SEROVA, L.V.; GONCHAROV, A.N.; LYUBSKIY, M.S.; PUCHIK, Ye.P. [deceased]; KAMENSKIY, N.N.; SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; GERCHIKOVA, I.N.; FEDOROV, B.A.; KARAVAYEV, A.P.; KARPOV, L.N.; VARTUMYAN, E.L.; SHIPOV, Yu.P.; ROGOV, V.V.; BOGDANOV, I.I.; VLADIMIRSKIY, L.A.; LEBEDEV, B.I.; ANAN'YEV, P.G.; TRINICH, P.A.; GOLOVIN, Yu.M.; MATYUKHIN, I.S.; SEYFUL'MULYUKOV, A.M.; SHIL'DERUT, V.A.; ALEKSEYEV, A.F.; BORISENKO, A.P.; CHURAKOV, V.P.; SHASTITKO, V.M.; GERUS, V.G.; ORLOV, N.V., red.; KAPLINSKIY, Yu.N., red.; GORYUNOV, V.P., red. V redaktirovani primisli uchastiye: BELOSHAPKIN, D.K., red.; GEORGIYEV, Ye.S., red.; KOSAREV, Ye.A., red.; PANKIN, M.S., red.; PICHUGIN, B.M., red.; SHKARENKOV, Yu.S., red.; MAKAROV, V., red.; BORISOVA, K., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., telkhn.red.

[The economy of capitalistic countries in 1958] Ekonomika kapitalisticheskikh stran v 1958 godu. Pod red. N.V.Orlova, I.U.N.Kapelin'skogo, V.P.Goriunova. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1959. 609 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon'yunktorny institut. (Economic conditions)

PICHUGIN, B.M.; SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; BODRIN, V.V.; SOLODKIN, R.G.;  
KRUSHKOV, V.I.; SEROVA, L.V.; LYUBSKIY, M.S.; PUCHIK, Ye.P.  
[deceased]; KAMENSKIY, N.N.; YASHCHENKO, G.I.; GIERCHIKOVA, I.N.;  
FEDOROV, B.A.; KARAVAYEV, A.P.; VINOGRADOV, V.M., red.;  
SHLENSKAYA, V.A., red.izd-va; VOLKOVA, Ye.D., tekhn.red.

[Commercial policy of European capitalist countries] Torgovo-  
politicheskii rezhim evropeiskikh kapitalisticheskikh stran.  
Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1960. 234 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon'yunktorny institut.  
(Europe, Western--Foreign trade regulation)

KAMENSKIY, N. N.

FH -675 radio relay apparatus. Elektrosviaz' 10 no.11:  
34-43 N '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

(France--Radio relay systems)

KAMENSKIY, N.N. inzhener; ZARYANOV, N.V., inzhener.

Some radio engineering news from France. Vest. sviazi 17 no.5:  
29-31 My '57. (MLRA 10:5)  
(France--Radio relay systems)

6.4200

21330

S/106/60/000/010/005/006  
A055/A033

AUTHOR: Kamenskiy, N. N.

TITLE: The P-600 (R-600) radio relay system

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 10, 1960, 53 - 61

TEXT: The R-600 radio relay system is intended for the organization of one to six h-f wideband trunks for transmission over several thousands kilometers. Each wideband trunk has been designed so as to transmit up to 600 telephone conversations or a black and white television program with accompanying sound. In the near future, the system will probably operate with three trunks (television, telephone and reverse trunk). The system will contain terminal, junction and intermediate centers or stations. In the terminal stations the input and discrimination of the communications transmitted through all the trunks will take place. The partial discrimination of telephone channels and insertion of new channels will be possible at junction stations, as well as the discrimination or substitution of television programs. The discrimination of the television and broadcast pro-

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The P-600 (R-600) radio relay system

gram will also be possible at intermediate stations, which will be unattended stations controlled from terminal or junction stations with the aid of a special tele-servicing system. For the transmission of tele-servicing signals (and also for service communications), one or two special simplified narrow-band trunks are provided for in the R-600 system. Frequency distribution: The plan adopted for the R-600 system makes it possible to organize transmission along six trunks in the bank of 400 Mc, six reception radio-channels being grouped in one half of the band, and six transmission radio-channels in the other half (see Figure 1). To ensure a more effective decoupling between neighboring trunks, it is intended to use a different polarization for adjacent trunks. Operation according to the two-frequency system has been chosen; i.e., at every station, reception from different directions (for a given channel) will be effected on one frequency, and transmission on the second frequency; a different polarization will be used for different directions. Antennae: A parabolic horn antenna will be used in the R-600 system. The gain with respect to the isotropic radiator will be 39 - 40 db. These antennae can operate either with horizontal or vertical polarization, or with both polarizations. When the antennae are oper-

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The P-600 (R-600) radio relay system

ating with double polarization, either two rectangular-section waveguides or one circular-section waveguide can be used as feeders. Design of the radio-relay trunk for transmission of multichannel telephony signals: The fundamental multiplexing equipment of the R-600 system is the multiplexing equipment of the coaxial type K-1920 cable system. In the K-1920 system, the group spectrum begins at 312 kc. For forming the 600-route group, it is necessary to use the first ten 60-route groups of the K-1920 system. Such a 600-route group will cover the spectrum from 312 to 2,844 kc. Through linear amplifiers, the multichannel signal is led to the channeling bay, where the group spectrum to be transmitted through the radio relay line is formed. The multichannel signal is transmitted to the input of the terminal telephone bay, where they modulate (FM) the intermediate frequency signal (70 Mc), which is then amplified and its amplitude is limited. From the output of the terminal telephone bay, the FM-signal is forwarded, through a coaxial cable, to the transmitter of the h-f bay. At the intermediate stations, the received superhigh-frequency FM-signal is converted into intermediate frequency (70 Mc), then amplified, limited in amplitude and applied to the transmitter, where it is again transformed into a superhigh-fre-

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quency signal, amplified and radiated towards the next station. The demodulation of the signal, with subsequent modulation, is not effected at the intermediate stations. At the terminal station, the FM-signal is forwarded, from the receiver output and through a coaxial cable, to the input of the terminal telephone bay, where its amplification, an additional amplitude-limiting, FM-discrimination and group-frequency amplification is effected. From the telephone bay, the multichannel signal is sent, through a coaxial cable, to the channeling bay. Design of the radio relay trunk for television transmission: The transmission of video-signals is effected by the FM-method, and that of the accompanying sound by the double-FM-method. From the studio, the video-signal and the sound signal are forwarded, through a coaxial and a symmetrical cable respectively, to the terminal television bay where the sound signal modulates (FM) the sound subcarrier, which is applied, together with the video-signal, to the modulator input. Here, the signals modulate (FM) an oscillator operating at the intermediate frequency (70 Mc). This signal is then amplified and limited in amplitude, and, finally, forwarded, through a coaxial cable, to the input of the transmitter of the HF-bay. From here the signal is transmitted as in the case of multichannel

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telephony. At the terminal station, the 70 Mc signal is conducted, from the receiver output and through a coaxial cable, to the terminal television bay, where amplification, limitation and demodulation take place. After the separation of the subcarrier and video signals, the video-signal is transmitted through a coaxial cable, to the transmitter of the television broadcast station. The sound subcarrier is amplified, limited and demodulated in its turn, and, after low-frequency amplification, the sound signal is applied, through a symmetrical cable, to the input of the sound transmitter. At the end of the article, the author gives some information on the reserve trunk and on the service-communications trunk. There are 10 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1960.

Card 5/6

POLYANIN, D.V.; ZOTOV, G.M.; GRYAZNOV, E.A.; MENZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; RUBININ, A.Ye.; CHEBOTAREVA, Ye.D.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I.; OKUNEVA, L.P.; SHMELEV, V.V.; STULOV, A.A.; POKROVSKIY, A.N.; SHIL'DKRUT, V.A.; IVANOV, A.S.; NABOROV, V.B.; FINOGENOV, V.P.; KUR'YEROV, V.G.; KHRAMTSOV, B.A.; BATYGIN, K.S.; BOGDANOV, O.S.; KROTOV, O.K.; GONCHAROV, A.N.; KRESTOV, B.D.; LYUBSKIY, M.S.; SOKOL'NIKOV, G.O.; KAMENSKIY, N.N.; YASHCHENKO, G.I.; SABEL'NIKOV, L.V.; GERCHIKOVA, I.N.; FEDOROV, B.A.; STEPANOV, G.P.; BORODAYEVSKIY, A.D.; INGATUSHCHENKO, S.K.; VARTUMYAN, E.L.; KAPELINSKIY, Yu.N., red.; MAYOROV, B.V., red.; NABOROV, V.B., red.; SOLODKIN, R.G., red.; BROZDOV, A.G., red.; ROHQHINA, L., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, G., mladshiy red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn. red.

[The economy of capitalist countries in 1961; economically developed countries] Ekonomika kapitalisticheskikh stran v 1961 godu; ekonomicheskii razvitiye strany. Pod red. IU.N.Kapelinskogo. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 447 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Economic history)

KAMENSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KAPELINSKIY, Yu.N., red.; ZINCHENKO,  
V.S., red.izd-va; PAVLOVSKIY, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Belgium; economy and foreign trade] Bel'giia; ekonomika i  
vneshniaia trgovlia. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1962. 160 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

AUTHOR: Kamenskiy, N.P. SOV/104-58-3-14/34

TITLE: On the Question of the Coincidence of the Metric and Affine Normal on a Hypersurface (K voprosu sovpadeniya metricheskoy i affinnoy normali na giperpoverkhnosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 107-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author shows: In order that the metric and the affine normals of a hypersurface  $V_n$  be identical in  $E_{n+1}$  it is necessary and sufficient that the product of the main curvatures of the hypersurface is constant. An example of a hypersurface with the above properties, different from the hypersphere, is given. There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kaluzhskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Kaluga State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1957

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KAMENSKIY, N.P. (Kaluga)

Generalization of a problem for a hypersurface in  $E_{n+1}$  space.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.3:52-55 '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Surfaces)

(A) L 8500-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5028481

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0064/0065

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, N. V.; Mamedov, F. V.; Korol'kov, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining resin. Class 39, No. 175647 <sup>15</sup>

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 64-65

TOPIC TAGS: <sup>44.55</sup> resin, furfurole, amine, POLYCONDENSATION

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a resin by polycondensation of furfurole and amine in 1 : 2 proportion. To broaden the assortment of furfurole resins, diethanolamine is used as the amine.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb64

Bv  
Card 1/1

UDC: 678.683.2'375



ROMANYUK, F.I.; KAMENSKIY, N.V.; OGNEVA, N.Ye.

Exclusion of bottom waters with synthetic tars. Trudy VNII  
no.35:68-80 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Oil fields--Production methods)

KAMENSKIY, N. YA.

USSR/Medicine - Children, Diseases  
Medicine - Penicillin, Therapy

Sep/Oct 48

"The Administration of Penicillin for Treating Some Childhood Diseases," Prof P. I. Il'inskiy, Docent K. V. Shalupenko, N. YA. Kamenskiy, Chair of Children's Diseases, Therapeutics Faculty, Crimean Med Inst imeni I. V. STALIN, 3½ pp

"Vop Ped i Okhran Mater i Det" Vol XVI, No 5

Summarizes results of using penicillin in purulent and septic infections in children. Material includes 125 cases.

PA 34/49T97

KALITSKIY, N. Ya.

"The Problem of the Treatment of Tubercular Meningitis in Children With Streptomycin and Its Clinical Course Under Various Methods of Treatment." Cand Med Sci, Crimean State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Simferopol', 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

KAMENSKIY, N.Ya. [Kamens'kiy, N.IA.]

Some problems in the epidemiology of poliomyelitis in the Crimea in  
1955. Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.4:21-23 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - dots.  
K.V. Shalupenko) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dots.  
S.I. Georgiyevskiy).

(CRIMEA--POLIOMYELITIS)

SOV. 112-57-9-18483

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kamenskiy, O. V.

TITLE: Methods of Checking the Tension of Reinforcement Rods in Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Members (O metodakh kontrolya natyazheniya armatury napryazhenno armirovannykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t gidrotekhn. i san.-tekhn. rabot, 1956, Nr 7, pp 59-64

ABSTRACT: To measure the tension of rod reinforcements (up to 5 tons), a dynamometric TsNIPS key is used that has an error of  $\pm 7\%$ . The key is not applicable, however, to group or bundle reinforcement. Mechanical tensometers are equally applicable to both single-rod and bundle reinforcement. TsNIIMF has developed an instrument that measures deformations in rod-type, smooth, or cold-flattened reinforcements 12-22 mm diameter. VNIIGS has designed a similar device that permits measuring stresses in hot-rolled reinforcement rods having a periodic shape. Instruments for checking tensions are

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SOV/112-57-9-18483

Methods of Checking the Tension of Reinforcement Rods in Prestressed . . . .  
considered, two tensometers are described in detail, and method of their application is indicated.

A.A.S.

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KAMENSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Breakwaters built of thin-walled reinforced concrete  
cylindrical shells. Transp.stroi. 10 no.8:57 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:8)

(Precast concrete construction)  
(Breakwaters)

BOGDANOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMENTSEV, V.P., inzh.;  
SOLOV'YEV, G.P., inzh.

Testing models of continuously reinforced elements and units  
of precast reinforced concrete trusses. Transp.stroi. 13 no.10:  
56-59 0 '63. (MIRA 17:8)



NARUSOV, Yu.B., inzh.; CHAYKOVSKIY, S.A., inzh.; KAMENTSEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Sectional vibration tray for manufacturing blocks of spans for bridges.  
Transp. stroit. 15 no.7:25-27 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dmitrovskiy zavod sheleznodorozhnykh konstruktsiy (for Narusov, Chaykovskiy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Kamentsev).

ACC NR: AP6021780

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0045/0045

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TITLE: An induction furnace for heating blanks. Class 18, No. 182756

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzы, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 45

TOPIC TAGS: furnace, induction furnace, refractory alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an induction furnace for heating blanks of complex shapes, made of refractory alloys, in a nonoxidizing atmosphere. To save the refractory alloys and to produce proper heating, the furnace is provided with a hermetically closed casing which contains two induction heating elements. The two heating chambers formed are interconnected by transmitting tunnels. A closed rectangle conducts push rods for a self-dumping pan with blanks being heated.

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"Heat Resistance and Cold Resistance of Cells of a Leaf of Yellow Star-of-Bethlehem at Different Phases of Development." pp. 76

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Institute imeni V. L. Komarov of the Academy of Sciences USSR

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1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR i Botanicheskiy institut imeni  
V. L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(Plants, Effect of temperature on)  
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Professor A.A.Akopian; obituary. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz.  
kul't. 26 no.1:94-95 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ministr zdavookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR (for Narimanov).
  2. Direktor Instituta kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya, Yerevan (for Agadzhanian).
  3. Zamestitel' direktora Instituta kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya po nauchnoy chasti, Yerevan (for Chilingaryan).
  4. Rukovoditel' otdela isucheniya kurortnykh resursov Instituta kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya, Yerevan (for Dzhanzhutova).
  5. Rukovoditel' fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya Instituta kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya, Yerevan (for Kamentseva).
  6. Sekretar' Obshchestva kurortologov i fizioterapevtov Armenii (for Mkrtchyan).
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1. Iz kafedry lechebnoy fizicheskoy kul'tury TSentral'nogo instituta  
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1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir.  
N.P.Lebedeva) i TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii (dir. G.N.  
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